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WASHINGTON.

Substance of the Bill to be Reported by the Census Committee.

Relations of Peru to the Spanish Gunboat Question.

Police Note to a Colored Revenue Officer in Georgia.

Kentucky Distillers Suggest Amendments to the Revenue Laws.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.

THE SPANISH SUNDAY QUESTION.

The relations of Peru to the Spanish gunboat question can be shown in a single sentence. In June last the Peruvian Minister sent a note to the Secretary of State, in which he stated his belief that the vessels were nothing for just apology to the country. The result of this complaint was that they were put under the surveillance of the navy. One day last week, about the time that the Peruvian representative received one of their letters, one of which the assurance was given that the vessels had been sold, and another, in which

The Tribune.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1868.

THE WARD CASE.

Captain E. D. Ward, of Detroit, is a man of very extensive, if not very high reputation. When the Impeachment Trial was pending, and when it was supposed that Johnson would be convicted, Mr. Ward was set down for the office of Secretary of the Treasury by parties who were supposed to be influential with the then Vice President of the United States. If he had been appointed to that office it is not unlikely that one of his first acts would have been to discontinue a suit which the Treasury Department was then prosecuting against him, and which has resulted in a verdict of over $63,000 in favor of the United States. We publish elsewhere a history of this case, from which it appears that Ward had collected $60,000 due to the government from the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad Company, and that the road from—that by false representations to the officers of the company and the officers of the government he had succeeded in mystifying both, and effecting a compromise with the government for $45,000, on the understanding that the rest of that could be obtained from the railroad,—he (Ward) retaining the balance, $45,000. The suit was brought by the United States to recover this sum and interest for six years.

The public will hear it called, in connection with this exposure, that Mr. Ward is one of the most vociferous persons in the United States on the subject of "Protection to home industry." Nobody can howl "British gold" louder than he, when anybody remonstrates against the existing tariff on iron, of which he is one of the largest manufacturers in the country,—certainly the largest in the West. A few years ago he wrote and published a letter, in which he charged Mr. Peter Cooper with a fortune by undervaluations on imported goods. Mr. A. T. Stewart promptly called upon him to make good the statement, when Ward skulked away, saying that, in a moment of excitement he had made what Stewart that he had referred to. Who this other Stewart is that has made a fortune by defrauding the government is to investigate on imported goods, remains a mystery to the day.

Whether this overzealous Protectionist made his money by collecting funds due to the government and putting the same in his own pocket, is likewise a mystery.

The verdict of the Detroit jury will have a wholesome effect throughout the country, by showing that government men will lend professions of zeal for the public welfare, cannot always defeat the ends of justice. Mr. Ward may appeal his case to the Supreme Court on a point of legal construction; but he will be no well satisfied with the present constitution that it does not want to see the case go up.

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THE CITY BRIDEWELL.

The present position known as the Chicago Bridewell has been for a long time a disgrace to the name of prison. The city has already purchased a site, and built a new prison, and will, it is understood, move the convicts into the new building within a few months. The contract price of the new prison is $200,000, and the time limit for completion the 1st of May. The capacity of the prisoner building is for about 600 inmates; and it has been found necessary, we believe, in order to accommodate the daily supply, to pardon out or otherwise get rid of, from day to day, a corresponding number of those already in. The new prison, it is expected, will be able to hold enough prisoners to enable them to serve out their full term, without the necessity of sending them out in the middle of it.

Considering that the sale of intoxicating liquors on the will of the lawful and not of the government, and that for the most part the only harm done by it is to the drinker himself, the punishment of the traffic by fine (merely) the government must be both severe and long—seven per cent, let us say, for the term of drunkenness, and this fact of our citizens—by the proposed four per cent fine.

As new computation shows that, while a two-thirty five per cents sell at 78, a two-thirty four per cents would sell, in the same market, for 82 4-10 per cent, and no more. Such a result would enable a purchaser of the four per cents to make the same rate of interest (about half-one), by investing in them, that he makes by investing in the five per cents. With like wisdom the government might borrow at two per cent, if two would sell at par. Nothing would be gained by such a proceeding, however, in the matter of interest, which is 6-10 per cent in favor of the five per cents. A bounty of $62 on the difference, which will be the fact in May, thirty-four cents per cent per annum, making a whole of five per cent, as now, per cent on a fifty five per cent bond.

A false impression exists in many minds that there is a purchase of interest by government—that the interest on the bonds is borrowed money. No greenback without interest. Secretary Chase did much to foster this delusion in his financial reports. He falsely stated that the interest on the bonds was paid in gold, and thereby misled many. In interest. The Secretary of the Treasury has to buy gold for the purpose, and he pays for it in currency. Suppose, for example, that the Secretary of the Treasury's position would be a matter of doubt, except as to the number of dollars charged. How this would be, if the Secretary had to buy gold—which he pays for

...DETROIT.

...Trust Upon the Government.

...United States vs. E. B. Ward.

...$63,000 Against Ward.

...Chicago Tribune.
...Nov. 26, 1869.
...Edwin B. Ward, the defendant in the suit of the United States vs. E. B. Ward, to recover half the amount of the bonds issued by Ward to the Government for the construction of the iron vessels, was called in the United States Court this morning, and the trial of the case was commenced. The plaintiffs were represented by Messrs. Lothrop & Stockwell, and Ward by Messrs. Brown & Ingersoll. The pleadings in the case were read, and the jury was then empaneled. The first witness called was Edwin B. Ward, who testified that he was a resident of Detroit, and was the defendant in the case on trial. He was engaged in the iron business with Jacob Ward, his father, and Henry B. Ward, his brother, under the firm name of Jacob Ward & Sons. The business was carried on at the corner of Jefferson avenue and Brush street, in this city. The firm was dissolved in 1864, and the business was carried on by Jacob Ward & Son. The witness was a member of the firm of Jacob Ward & Sons, which was engaged in the construction of iron vessels. The witness was also a member of the firm of Ward & Co.,

WASHINGTON.

The New Scandinavian Censusing the Expected Spanish Fleet.

The St. Domingo Annexation Talk.

Notes at the Country Seats.

Number Beginning to the Public Debt Over Four Millions.